FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 01, 1842. [NO. 1314.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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$3 if paid during the year of subscription;
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 2, 1842. 13tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James Price of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Thursday the first day of September next.

James Cameron of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 29, 1842. 13-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Thomas Jones of Sampson County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
July 30, 1842. 13-3w

SHOES.

Just received from Philadelphia, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins and Slippers, all of latest fashions, and from the most approved manufacturers. For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, July 26, 1842. 12-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Alexander S. Lucas of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Hugh G. Moore of Moore County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
Dotson Caracas Indigo.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR AUGUST, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$50,000 Capital—10 Prizes of $2,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 13, 1842.

CAPITALS.

Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$3,327
Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	3,000
Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	2,500
Prize of	3,500	10 Prizes of	2,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

Capital $35,294—making $30,060 net.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 20, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$35,294	1 Prize of	$1,600
1 Prize of	12,500	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	5,000	2 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	1,975	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

$30,000!—100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,017
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.
July 16, 1842. 12td-pd

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey; the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation,—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22 1842. 8tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Bailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Lotty of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 59tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 21.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

The only certain Remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE!!

THE original Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, can now be had ONLY, in its *full strength, genuineness and purity*, under its present name of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," being now prepared again SOLELY by the author himself, at No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Look for the *written signature* of the original inventor and propietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle, *without which it cannot be genuine*. Any one who will have the audacity to forge said signature, in the nefarious attempt to palm upon the public a spurious imitation or counterfeit, will be *liable to the state prison!*

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee*, viz: *The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
July 27, 1842. 12-1m

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

12] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Erambert of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheel-wright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert C. Belden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

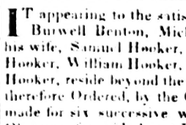
Lizar Solomons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Nathan Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 11-10w

NEW
STEAM BOAT LINE.



A STEAM BOAT LINE has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of Tow Boats, at present three in number. Others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 bales of Cotton, and draws then but little over three feet.

Country Merchants who wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall, when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several Forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing Lighters, which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO., *Agents.*

From the Transcript (Charleston) of March 3d.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This to all whom it may concern—we the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, Jr., Shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of Jno. Kirkpatrick, repaired on board the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of Cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals, this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, (Seal.)
JOS. ADDISON, (Seal.)
JAS. MARSH, Jr. (Seal.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify, that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work, or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.
June 6, 1842. 6-1am3m

DR. WM. H. BENNETT

TENDERS his professional services to the people generally, in and near Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C. Any feeling disposed to give him a call, will find him at all times ready to attend to them, unless professionally engaged. Charges in proportion to the pressure of the times.
July 1, 1842. 9-cow4w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Alfred Shields of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

John McNeill of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jesse Gibson of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jacob Hollingsworth of Sampson County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 23, 1842. 12-3w

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, FRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples' Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples, By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C
September 18, 1841. 68tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

LOVE AND BEAUTY.

BY ANNA CORA MOWATT.

From Hymen, late, Love bought a bark,
And launched it on Life's billowy sea,
Nor paused the swelling tide to mark,
For Beauty bore him company.
Mild as his mother's glance the sunbright weather,
And Love and Beauty tempt the waves together.

Love softly breathed in Beauty's ear
How fair her charms, how great their might;
And Beauty bent, his words to hear,
And smiled her smile of radiant light:
And Love declared von sun might leave the sky,
And earth be lit by Beauty's smiling eye.

Thus on they glided—till a cloud
Slow gather'd o'er the azure heaven,
And pealed the thunder from that shroud,
By lightning flashes lit and riven.
While winds and waves in battling fury roar,
And snatch from Love's weak hand, the useless oar!

An instant to the Gods he prayed,
Then turned to Beauty trembling near,
To claim her fair hands' feeble aid,
Or bid her syren accents cheer:
But cold—unfit for woman's gentlest task—
She sat—nor comfort gave, nor seemed to ask.

Where had her charms, her graces fled!
The smiles that late her soft lip decked!
Love, anguished, gazed—and groaning said,
As 'gainst the rocks his boat was wrecked,
Ah Beauty! formed for joy's unruffled sea,
He's lost who braves life's stormy tide with thee!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Mr. Gales: I see in the Register, that you request some one to furnish you with Gen. Jackson's Letter to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of this State, upon the Tariff. Having *Niles' Register* of June 12th, 1824, which contains said letter, I take great plea-ure in complying with your request.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26th, 1824.

Sir: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your Letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the Nation, by the people themselves without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I have never solicited office; nor when called upon by the constituted authorities have ever declined, where I conceived my services could be beneficial to the country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the People, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which, the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the Tariff Bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving, within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war, ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten.

If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us, by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them.—Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last War, who would be willing to hazard the safety of our Country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource, to be derived from commerce in a state of war, with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce, to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains, and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron, and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our Country, a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in War. Beyond this, I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe, that a national debt, is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied Aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This Tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful, than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied. Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand, men, women, and children, and you will at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community. This is a short outline of my opinions generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed, despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN, Warrenton, N. C.

Companions in Danger and Dangerous Companions.—After the storm had subsided on Friday evening, and when Messrs. Clausen & Maule, at the corner of Dock and 2d streets, were proceeding to throw the water out of their cellar. They discovered a cat, an animal that bears the reputation in the neighborhood of a famous destroyer of vermin, from a muskrat down to a mouse, sitting upon a floating plank of small dimensions, and uttering the most pitious cries. They immediately went to the relief of grimalkin, when they were astonished to find her accompanied by a goodly sized rat, which, like herself, had sought the protection of the friendly plank. The rat had not received the slightest molestation—a sense of danger having no doubt completely tamed the ferocity of the cat.—*Philad. Ledger.*

In a Bad Fix.—We saw a man going down Royal street yesterday as uncomfortably off as any poor devil we have seen lately. He had a bundle *under* and a lady *upon* each arm, a parasol in each hand, a pair of gloves in his mouth, and a little dog, belonging probably to one of the ladies, was trotting along after, every now and then jumping up and trying to catch the skirts of his coat. We pitied the fellow *some.*

Picayune.

U. States and Great Britain.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—

We have abundant reason to believe that the negociation with England is substantially concluded, and that if every thing is not finally settled in every particular, nothing has been left in any other than a safe and amicable position.

The Boundary and a Dinner.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner, at the dwelling of the Secretary of State, on Saturday, in celebration of the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the Northeastern Boundary surveys, then in the city, Major Graham and Captain Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave as a toast: "Queen Victoria! long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people." Lord Ashburton gave. "The President! perpetuity to the institutions of the United States." The President gave. "The Commissioners! blessed are the peacemakers." Mr. Lawrence gave, "Lord Ashburton, who has always "manifested the most friendly sentiments towards the United States." Lord Ashburton said, in reply, "That at his time of life nothing certainly but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all causes of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrapt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a settlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man in either country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a voyage and such a task."

The Secretary of War was then toasted with some pleasant allusions to his business being spoiled by the Commissioners, &c.

Lard Oil.—The Cincinnati Gazette says—"We have in our city three manufactories for making this oil, and learn that they are unable to supply the demand for it. One firm last week shipped 2600 gallons to New York, and another firm informs us that they cannot fill their Eastern orders.

One establishment use, every twenty-four hours, *sixteen barrels* of lard at their "Lard Oil establishment." It requires portions of two hogs to make a keg of lard; and portions of five hogs to make a barrel. We killed last year about one hundred and eight thousand of these animals in the city, and the calculation is that about the same number are killed out of it; so that we may put down the number of them brought to our market at two hundred and sixteen thousand. From these data, it will be seen, that one manufactory use up the lard of 160 hogs every twenty-four hours, or 1120 a week, or 4800 a month, or 58,400 a year! So that a few manufactories of this kind would consume portions of all the swine that the farmers in our neighborhood could raise!

The West India Mail Steamers.—A late number of the British United Service Journal announces that for some time past the losses of the company owning these steamers have not fallen far short of £1,000 per diem: that the contractors have solicited the Admiralty to relieve them from their responsibilities: that it is likely the Admiralty will purchase the boats; and that, in the course of July, the entire service will be placed under the direction of the Board.

The Genealogy of Suicide.—Foppery begat a spruce shop boy; a spruce shop boy a pair of half boots; a pair of half begat a little stick; a little stick and the half boots, begat ambition; ambition, begat credit; credit begat a shop; a shop begat a horse; a horse begat a chaise; chaise begat a curricle; a curricle begat expences; expences begat a hazard table; a hazard table begat losses; losses begat bankruptcy; bankruptcy begat a jail; a jail begat want and misery; want and misery begat a disregard for life; and a disregard for life begat suicide—sic transit gloria mundi.

Wiley Freeman, who was arrested some time since at Rapides, (La.) charged with having murdered his wife four years ago, in Edgefield district, South Carolina, arrived at Charleston on Friday last, in custody of John Crawford, the brother of the murdered wife, who succeeded in capturing him after four years' diligent search.

There has been considerable questioning among riding gallants about technical propriety in regard to riding upon the right or left side of a female companion. Our notion is that in all cases a man should study to get on the *right* side of a lady.—*Pic.*

"Good to his Size."—A gentleman from Orange County, was in this City, the present week, with his son, six years old, and attracted a good deal of attention. The lad is a second *Daniel Lambert.* He weighs 115 lbs. and measures 35 inches round the waist, 15 inches round the knee, and 6' inches round his wrist. Some one in the crowd cried out—"That must be a Whig boy." "Yes," exclaimed the father, slapping his hands, "that he is, and so is his daddy."—*Raleigh Register.*

Horses, and Horse Shoes.—According to the late United States Census, there are in the United States *four millions Horses.* It is said that they require *twenty five thousand* tons of Iron annually for *Shoes.*

At a Temperance celebration at St. Louis, on the 4th instant, the following sentiment, among others, was drank:

"*The Reformed Drunkards:* We welcome them as the *only* messengers that have ever returned from the *Spirit* land.

Another Veteran Clergyman Gone.—The venerable Deacon John Whitman, of East Bridgewater, (Mass.) died at his residence in that town on **Wednesday the 20th** inst., aged ***one hundred and seven years.***

MY FIRST DUEL.

BY MORDECAI MANASSEH NOAH.

FROM "THE UNION."

I called a day or two ago to see my old friend Colonel Webb, who I learnt had arrived at his residence in Waverly Place, from his late excursion to the Brandywine. He looked well, quite well—his whiskers were as large and fierce as ever, with here and there a few supernumerary white hairs, and his spirits if any thing were more buoyant and elastic, as he had accomplished a certain specific and desirable object by the issue of the recent meeting. Over the elbow of his capacious arm chair reposed a pair of significant crutches. I thought of Sir John Falstaff—

"There's honor for you."

We talked over the adventure in detail, with congratulations that it was not worse in its results, as it certainly might have been, if the apostle of temperance and the Colonel had both been the crack shots they were said to be in the shooting galleries.—Duelling at the present day has fallen into disrepute; it never did settle any point of honor, and sensible men discard it as incompatible with the spirit of the age; yet peculiar circumstances, as in the case of Webb and Marshall, drive men to such hostile meetings, and it would be fortunate to all parties concerned, if the issue was equally favorable. It is much more agreeable to shake a man firmly by the hand, than to attend his funeral; and as to posthumous praises of courage, coolness, gallantry, &c. in such affairs, what are they worth? who boast of such honors? as Shakspeare says,

"He that died last Wednesday."

It is said, that the apostle of temperance is not satisfied with the result of the duel; he thinks that Webb ought to have been killed, and he is desirous of having another shot at him. If Mr. Marshall is so fond of fighting, he can place himself at the head of the Affghanistans in the Cabool country, or serve as aid to Ching Ling Cheesin of Pekin, and he will have fighting enough for the appetite of any moderate man; but Col. Webb ought to be permitted hereafter to eat his woodcock and toast in peace; though wounded he enjoys the best position of the two, and he should not part with it to jeopardise it by another meeting. As Hoyle would say he has all the honors, but has lost the odd trick. Talking of duelling, I have always been satisfied that it is moral and not physical courage which is the active agent in such matters, and sustains a man in such trying positions, and this was made manifest and strongly impressed upon my mind by my first duel. When a very young man, and in high party times, I found myself taking the lead in the Democratic ranks in Charleston, South Carolina. Impressed with the belief that a difference of political opinion, though warmly expressed and firmly carried out, did not necessarily impair that good personal feeling and intercourse which should exist between citizen and citizen, I was in hopes to make converts and put down opponents, in the most pacific manner; but I soon discovered my error, and was given distinctly to understand, that he who ventures to bring about political revolutions in that section of the Union, must be prepared to fight his way in the world; he who is ambitious to become a political leader, must exhibit something more substantial than mere oratory.

He who would influence and control a party, must sustain his doctrines by meeting his opponents in the way that gentlemen settle such differences; he must understand and be understood. This I presumed was what is called Southern chivalry; it was all new and most extraordinary to me, who came from a pacific quarter of the Union, and felt no disposition at all to carry my political plans and objects into operation at the mouth of the pistol. But so it was. Being in Rome I had to do what Romans did. So having offended a young sprig of Federalism, by venturing respectfully to differ with him in relation to the war with England at a great public meeting, he gave me notice that he should call me out. I felt no apprehension on the subject, convinced that explanations could readily be made, which would not fail to prove entirely satisfactory with reasonable men. So I proceeded to the City Library, and while enjoying a very agreeable book in a cool and sequestered part of the ample saloon, a handsome young gentleman of engaging appearance and address came up to me, and after two or three formal, yet graceful bows, placed in my hand a neatly folded note, written on vellum paper. The note introduced me to Major Hamilton, since Gen. Hamilton and Governor of the State, by the gentleman who I had most unfortunately offended, by differing with him at the public meeting, and informed me at the same time, that Major Hamilton would make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, &c. On reading the note I arose and made several profound bows to the gentleman, finding that this was a business of very serious importance. We took our seats near each other, talked of the weather, of war, palmetto forts, rice birds, cotton crops, and several agreeable subjects, for I was very happy to make his acquaintance, until the Major in the most polite manner imaginable, reminded me of the delicate object of his mission, and the necessity of a reply to the note he had just delivered. Novice as I was in such matters, I was still aware that etiquette required a prompt reply, and I assured him, that he should receive an answer at an early hour. I forthwith called the leaders of our party together, to consult and determine what was to be done in the premises. They were unanimously of opinion that I must fight; there was no avoiding the responsibility; the honor of the democratic party required that I should fight; it was the usage of the country, and no leader of a party of such high and patriotic pretensions, could evade an invitation in which the dignity of the party was so vitally concerned. As this was, therefore, a *bona fide* point of honor, upon the result of which it was impossible to foresee what might be the destinies of our country, it was resolved that I should give him a meeting, and a high public functionary of great courage and discretion, was fixed upon as my second; and I answered the note in the most polite manner imaginable accepting the invitation, and leaving the preliminaries to be settled by the plenipotentiaries and high contracting parties. Early in the afternoon a carriage drove to the door, containing two of my particular friends, with a request to take a ride. Supposing it was intended to talk over matters, and arrange for contingencies, the weather being exceedingly pleasant, I sprang in, and away we went as fast as two spanking greys could carry us. In the bottom of the carriage a case of pistols lay very comfortably, and my friends informed me that we were going out of town to fire at a mark, supposing that I was rather out of practice, which was really the fact, never having, to my recollection, fired a pistol in the course of my life. We alighted in the centre of a field, and a card was pinned to a tree, and the pistols loaded, and placed in my hand at a distance of ten paces. Nothing daunted, I raised my pistol cautiously and firmly and hit the card. "Bravo—capital—try again," said my friends; and I went on firing and hitting the mark, with all imaginable coolness, *iterum atque iterum*. "You are a first rate shot," said one. "Poor devil, he will be killed," said the other, "there is no escape for him." "No standing such shots."

"Pray," said I to my friends, "what kind of a person is this who I am to meet?" "A very clever fellow, of great promise, a gentleman of fortune and character, of a large and ancient family, highly esteemed and respected."

"And I am to kill him," said I to myself! Good heavens! a man who never wronged me, and to whom of course I entertained no ill will; "but the honor of my party was implacated, and he must die." I could not reconcile myself to the morality or the philosophy of this issue, but I was in the hands of my party, and of right honorable men as friends, and it was my duty I supposed to submit. The city was alive with the projected duel—we were both the lions of the day. I had not the honor of knowing my brother lion, who I was to kill the next day; I was quite sure that I had no ill will towards him, and if the honor of our respective parties had not been a question at issue, I felt confident that we both could have adjusted the difficulty over a bottle of south side Madeira, in the most pacific manner imaginable. The Police, with a strict eye to their duty, took special care to inform all the sporting characters that the affair was to come off at the race course at four o'clock, and all the gigs in town were engaged to witness the exhibition. The ladies sighed, and thought it a pity for two such nice young fellows to run the risk of killing each other, but finally they entered into the spirit of the contest, and both of us stood a chance of representing the dying Gladiators for the amusement of the audience in the Coliseum. Just at the very nick of time, when the period of negotiation had been nearly exhausted, my friend E. S. Thomas, then Editor of the City Gazette, believing that no good political results were to grow out of this duel, at a moment of great political excitement, and when the country, at war with a great power, required union, concert in action, and friendly feelings among citizens, called early in the morning, on Keating Lewis Simmons, Esquire, then at the head of the Federal party, and submitted various considerations why this hostile meeting was uncalled for, and the political as well as personal consequences which might grow out of it; and it was finally arranged to call the high contracting powers together in Council, and ascertain what could be done in the premises. After a meeting, and a deliberation of four hours, it was finally agreed that there should be no meeting—that mutual explanations should be made, and the affair was honorably arranged, according to the most approved principles of duelling, and the most popular requirements of etiquette. I was entirely satisfied with the issue, having no desire to kill my antagonist, who, by the way, was a very worthy person, by the name of Toomer, since dead, nor had I any wish to be killed myself; but the dear public, it seems, was not so well satisfied with the result—there was to be no fight after all. Pompey had harnessed the bays in the Buggy—whips, spurs, and trotting horses were all ready for the race course, to see two promising young fellows shoot each other, and so the affair is settled—the pistols are returned to the case—and the Doctor was not called upon to prepare lint, probe stick, and plaster. This humane disappointment, however, was coupled with strong suspicions pretty loudly expressed, that I, like all vaporing democrats, would rather eat than fight. This unworthy insinuation, which aroused my indignation, did not allay the political fever, and in a few days afterwards I got into a newspaper controversy with a gentleman, I believe, by the name of Crafts, and I received another little billet doux to meet him at the Race Course. To use a familiar phrase of a knight of the Race Course and Thimble Rig, I really did not know how to *head off* this invitation, when my antagonist fell sick, and the affair, like the other, was honorably adjusted. Let it be distinctly understood, gentle reader, that in these challenges to bloody conflicts, there was really in truth and in fact no the least cause or ground for a hostile meeting. It was the fashion of that day to adjust all such disputes at the muzzle of the pistol. Public opinion since that time, together with the provisions of the law, have frowned upon these sanguinary exhibitions, and now reason, good sense and good principles, have erected barriers against duelling, which, excepting on extraordinary occasions, are sufficiently powerful against such outbreaks. Still, there was a lurking suspicion in the public mind that I would not fight. That I had not the inclination or desire to shoot or be shot, was an undoubted fact, but that under any circumstances I would not fight at all was not true. Without being what was constitutionally called brave, and never willingly rushing into danger; without in the most distant manner, being either a bully or a braggadocia, I, nevertheless, felt that I had moral courage enough to resent a positive insult, and was ready, in good cause, to submit to what society considered an honorable mode of redressing an injury—still I labored under suspicion until at length a person, who was not a politician, was determined to ascertain whether there was good and sufficient grounds for this opinion, and picking a small quarrel with me, upon some trifling cause, he sent me a challenge to meet him, coupled with the very cheering intelligence that he would neither accept explanation nor apology. So, here was a challenge of the most positive character—there was no evading it under existing circumstances—the challenger was a person of no consequence, still he was of a good family and possessed a good character. All those who wanted a fight, assured me he was a gentleman, although I wished from the bottom of my heart that nature and nature had made him a leader of the first water; neither the cause nor the man were of sufficient importance for the risk; no political eclat could possibly arise from such a meeting, still there was no getting rid of it, and I accepted the invitation.

The dear public was all agog again;—there *was* to be a fight after all. My friends, who had hitherto stood sponsers for my bravery, surrounded me with unabated confidence. My opponent's sneered and prognosticated that I should yet "creep out of it." I felt cool and determined; I would submit to no insinuations of such character, and made all the necessary preparations. I was rather indifferent to the result. I had no property to leave, no will to make, no family to provide for—I might be cut off, it is true, at an early period, and full of promise, but it was not of my seeking. Come what come may, this meeting was to take place. My friend Gov. Goddes lent me his carriage and horses, and a case of fine hair triggers. My surgeon was engaged, and the whole city was on the *qui vive* for the duel. I slept that night at the house of a friend, and several acquaintances had assembled there to set up with me, talk over the matter, and make arrangements for the morning. Sitting up with a person about to fight a duel is something like sitting up with a dead man; all was serious, solemn and grave; no witticisms, no attempt to keep up fictitious spirits. They all talked as if some important event was on the tapis. I threw myself on the bed to take a short repose, and fell into a perturbed sleep. I was restless and uneasy; tossed to and fro, hideous dreams and spectres floated in my imagination; I was awoke by hearing the servant below grinding coffee. My friends were whispering together in the alcove. I felt wretched—my lips were parched, and my head feverish and confused—I arose at dawn and took a cup of strong coffee, and all things being ready, we got into the carriage and set off for the field of honor! It was a beautiful morning—the air was pure and balsamic—the eastern sky was streaked with orange tints, and the mist was fading from the hill—the birds were singing, and the tall pines were waving gently in the morning breeze—the world never looked more beautiful.

"The morn in russet mantle clad
Walked o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill."
Shakspeare.

And I was probably about to quit this world so fresh and gay and beauteous—in the season of youth, with every bright and encouraging prospect before me, not by fell decease or decay of nature, or sudden visitation of Providence, but a victim to what was called *honor*. I was either to kill a man who had never wronged me, or meet my death at his hands without having ever wronged him. What madness, folly, and infatuation! yet tyrant custom had stamped the impress of chivalry upon such appeals, and they could not be evaded. I puffed from me several heavy sighs as these and similar thoughts passed through my mind. I felt no fear—I felt sorry for myself—I felt the same regret that I should have felt for another person in my situation. The carriage drove on rapidly, and my friends regarded me with an interest that was quite painful, and I wished the affair was over. At length we reached the appointed spot; it was a beautiful valley on a fine level piece of ground, in the neighborhood of two or three cottages—every thing looked green, fresh, and beautiful. On alighting from the carriage I found a large party of gentlemen present; some had arrived in gigs, and some on horseback, and some pedestrians, together with a few colored gentlemen, and many miscellaneous persons, drawn from the neighboring cottages, having understood that something of importance was going on. In a few minutes my antagonist and his friends made their appearance, and the necessary preparations commenced. As I was the challenged person I had the choice of weapons, distance, and position. I chose ten paces—the parties to stand back to back at that distance, and wheel and fire at the word. I chose this mode for several reasons—it was in consonance with the rules of honor, which did not necessarily claim a victim by a direct and deadly aim; it also gave a chance for both or either to escape, besides I did not wish to incur the stern gaze of my antagonist—a deadly scowl, tossing off the hat, and some melo-dramatic action for effect, to throw me off my guard or shake my nerves, as Marshall tried in the case of Webb. Not seeing my man until brought face to face by the word *fire*, and the sudden wheeling gave no advantage to either, and was deemed by all, considering the slight cause of offence, as proper and expedient. One of my seconds stepped over the ground—he had short legs, and I imagined that ten paces had actually dwindled to six. We took our stand back to back, I looked round and found that my man was not on a direct line with me, and I moved a step to the right to bring him on a level. All things were ready—the spectators looked on silently and anxiously—the question was asked "Gentlemen, are you ready?" We both answered with a clear, strong voice, *ready*. "Wheel and fire." At the word, I wheeled with an action and position which would have done no discredit to Hamlet on seeing his father's ghost; both pistols went off simultaneously. In wheeling I had a broad front view of my man, before touching the hair trigger; I looked at him—saw him reel and fall. I was tranfixed to the spot—I lost all sense of my own danger—*I had killed him!* The blood of the first Cain was on my head. I awoke to a sense of my own condition, my knees smote together, and I shuddered with horror. There was considerable bustle and running among the spectators, who had crowded round the fallen man. I walked towards him; he lay on his back, with his eyes open; and to my great joy and satisfaction I heard him say, "I'll have another shot." He was only wounded; the ball had entered below the knee, and penetrated through the calf of the left leg, which was bleeding copiously. I breathed freely; I was not only uninjured myself, but I had not killed my antagonist. As he could not stand to take another shot, the affair was considered as honorably ended. My surgeon extracted the ball, and bound up the wound; I loaned my carriage to the injured man; and my conduct was pronounced superfine throughout. All doubts of my courage had vanished; friends and foes shook hands with me; the police officers who came to see, not prevent the fight, mounted their nags; the carriages, chaises, gigs, and buggys, began to move from the field; and thus ended the whole *kambug*, as it really was, and with it my first duel. I had no more challenges after that affair; and I presume no one will challenge my friend Webb, in order to test his courage, after his late encounter with the apostle of temperance. Had Marshall killed Webb, I have no doubt he would have taken to the bottle again, in order to drown his grief for so uncalled for a sacrifice.

"Thus conscience makes cowards of us all."

As to duelling, I am satisfied that while it really settles no principle, very seldom redresses a wrong or preserves the injured, that it rarely or ever involves personal courage. Nine out of ten who behave well in the field, are sustained by *moral* courage—the apprehension of the world's opinion—the sneers of the base—the doubts of the unwelcome—the distrust and suspicion of your enemies. The practice, were it not for folly, rashness and hot blood in Congress, would fall into general disrepute, as it should fall a monument of folly and false honor.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

The debate upon the Revenue Bill is going on very well in the Senate. The last speech was from Mr. Simmons of R. I., the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. I lack terms to express the admiration with which all men have hailed this most timely, appropriate and convincing argument. The speech would have been creditable to any man in the country, and coming from this source it was invaluable. It was a practical, statesmanlike, manly argument upon a most important public question, and a complete upsetting of the dogmas of the friends of free trade, and of those who oppose Protection in all its forms. Most of the speech was statistical, and it would give me great pleasure to send figures and comments if I could gather them up with sufficient accuracy. But this is not easily done, and hoping the speech will be speedily published, I shall give you but one of the tables which I have verbatim, and which was cited in answer to the high wrought eulogy upon the British Revenue Laws of the evening previous by Woodbury at the expense of our own laws, practice, and the proposed law now pending in the Senate. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury thinks well of the English system of duties and ill of our own. With what justice, judge ye after reading the following table, compared with which our taxation is less than one to seven.

The following table shows the PER CENTAGE RATE OF DUTY charged in Great Britain at the present time on *the staple agricultural products of the United States:—*

Staple Agricultural Products of the U. States.	Average cost of Agricultural Products in N. York, March, 1842.	Duty on the same in Great Britain, calculated as a per centage on the cost of the articles in N. York.
Louisiana Sugar,	5 cts. per lb.	270 per cent.
Do. Molasses,	21 cts. per gallon	400 per cent.
S. Carolina Rice,	2¼ cts. per lb.	118 per cent.
South. Tobacco,	6 cts. per lb.	1200 per cent.
Do. Cotton,	8 cts. per lb.	8 per cent.
Spirits fm. Grain,	20 cts. per gallon	2700 per cent.
Cider,	15 cts. per gallon	273 per cent.
Animal Produce Farm Produce	Wheat,	$1 25 per bushel	60	per cent. rates duty, Feb. 1842.*
	Barley,	75 cts. per do.	74	
	Oats,	50 cts. per do.	100	
	Potatoes,	30 cts. per do.	84	
	Flour,	$6 per barrel.	60	
	Hay,	75 cts. pr 100 lbs	37 per cent.	
	Salted Beef,	$6 50 per barrel.	80 per cent.	
	Do. Pork,	$7 50 per do.	68 per cent.	
	Bacon,	7 cts. per lb.	85 per cent.	
	Hams,	7 cts. per lb.	85 per cent.	
	Lard,	5 cts. per lb.	34 per cent.	
	Butter,	15 cts per lb.	28 per cent.	
	Cheese,	7 cts. per lb.	32 per cent.	
Linseed Oil,	95 cts. per gallon	80 per cent.		
Forests—Timber,	14 cts. per cub. ft	96 per cent.		
Staves,	$50 per 1000.	110 per cent.		

* Generally they are prohibited.

The average of all the articles above enumerated is TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR PER CENT., and this is the Tariff of duties which the Senator from New Hampshire, the last Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks so much preferable to our own. Duties ranging from 8 per cent. to 2700 per cent., and intended to be prohibitory upon the most valuable article of American production. Mr. Woodbury plumes himself upon his figures, vide his Reports while at the head of the Treasury Department, and it may be that he has an answer to the above record, copied from a system which he has so warmly eulogised in his place in the Senate. I furnish this but as one of many records furnished by the able and practical Senator from Rhode Island. *Ex uno disce omnes*

FOREIGN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The Steam Ship arrived at Boston Monday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th instant, having accomplished her passage in twelve days and ten hours, including stops. There appears to be but little of importance since the news had by the Great Western, except the news from France, which is all interesting in the now peculiar position of France.

The result of the French elections, so far as known, was the choice of 254 conservatives and 173 of the different shades of opposition. The city of Paris had gone strongly against the ministers, and this defeat was considered more than equivalent for their successes elsewhere. The opposition papers triumphantly proclaim that the Cabinet will not be able to stand against the new Chambers.

The Chambers, the reader will see, were to assemble on the 26th, to pass a Regency act.

A Cadiz journal mentions the appearance of a disease strongly resembling the plague, on the shores of Portugal, where, as well as in Spain, it has occasioned no little uneasiness.

The Veto Message of the President upon the Provisional Tariff is published at length in the English papers, and gave lively satisfaction as indicative of a Veto upon the general Tariff bill that was to come.

The News from Europe to-day has not had the slightest effect on any description of Produce; it is considered a little more favorable for Cotton, but there is no alteration in price.

THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the Debats of Friday.

In addition to the details which we have already given of the deeply deplorable accident which has deprived France of the heir to the throne, and the Royal family of its most distinguished member, we have gathered the following: The Prince Royal left the Tuileries in the carriage we have described, but it is not true, as has been reported, that the horses were frightened by the falling down upon them of a front boot, as the carriage had no boot or seat on the fore wheels. Every part of the carriage was in perfect order, having been carefully examined in the morning, a duty uniformly performed previously to any of the royal carriages being used by the family. The horses were not frightened by any thing, nor did they suddenly run away. The accident arose in the following manner. The Duke of Orleans in returning from Paris was accustomed to take the avenue leading from the Port Maillotte to his residence of Villers, and from thence obtained entrance to the park of Neuilly by the gate which is opposite to this avenue. But on Wednesday his Royal Highness wished to go by the road which crosses Sablonville obliquely to the old Neuilly road, and then enter the park by the grand gate. Having been driven very fast, the horses, on reaching the Porte Maillot, became excited, and in spite of all the exertions of the postillion, took the road to which they were habituated, instead of the diagonal road the Prince intended to go. Finding themselves approaching their stables, the animals became still more eager, and the horse the boy rode kicked out several times and struck the cross-bar, which from the nature of the carriage came rather close to his haunches.

Then it was that the Duke stood up, and fancying that the postillion had lost all command of his horses, called to him. The boy replied that he still held them, and, in fact, the hand-horse was perfectly temperate, the lad firm in his seat and pulling at the bridle. Not succeeding in getting them into a trot, the Prince, who was extremely expert in gymnastic exercises, attempted to do what he had frequently practised before while his carriage was moving, but probably not with the same velocity. He put one foot on the step, and then sprung to the ground.—The fatal consequences are too well known. They are sadly aggravated by the fact, that had his Royal Highness forborne but a few minutes longer, he would have been spared to his family and country. It is presumed that the Prince saw that if the horses continued to be unmanageable the carriage must be overturned with great violence over some heaps of stones which were laid on the side of the road for the purpose of repairing it.

The Queen was for three hours on her knees by the side of the mattrass on which her dying son lay extended. At her first arrival she took a small medal from her bosom, where it had rested ever since the day she received her first communion, and placed it on the heart of her beloved child.

The Duke of Orleans, says the *Univers*, appears to have had a presentiment of an early death; for he said, two days before the late disaster, to the Princess Clementine, who was speaking to him of the glorious chances of his future life, "I shall die young, sister; I shall die shortly."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 15.

We have had a more general demand for Cotton this week, the slight improvement in the Manchester market on Tuesday last having induced many of the trade to buy with more confidence than for some weeks past. Holders have shown a disposition to meet the demands at full rates of last week, and the market closes to day with a very steady feeling, but without any improvement in prices from Friday last.

July 18—The increased demand noticed in our last circular has continued, and we had an extensive business done last week, much above the average of the daily estimate.—On Saturday, 7,000 bales were sold, and to-day 6,000, some little on speculation, but the bulk of it by the trade, who are willing purchasers at late prices, but the market is imperceptibly tightening upon them.

July 19—Cotton—The tone pervading the Cotton market this morning is pretty much the same as yesterday.

The death of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, and heir apparent of the French throne, is an event not more afflicting as a domestic calamity than it is deplorable as a public one. In no country of the Old World is it perhaps so necessary to the public tranquility for the reins of power to be held by firm and able hands as in France; and the age of the King, if not his infirmities, made it of the highest importance that such hands should be in readiness to receive them from him. The deceased Prince was, from all we have learned of his character, well fitted by nature—by courage, and prudence, and education—to succeed to the difficult and responsible post, which has been hitherto, for twelve years, filled with such wisdom and fortitude by his able and virtuous father. The power of the throne now, however, instead of descending to such hands, must pass into the keeping of a Regency—the most hazardous of conditions for a monarchy, and that monarchy exposed to the embarrassments of a disputed succession. This state of things will, probably, at no distant day, put in jeopardy the tranquility of France, and, by consequence, the peace of Europe.

Such are the apprehensions which appear to us reasonably to grow out of this inscrutable visitation, by which the most important life in all France has suddenly been blotted out—a visitation so portentous for the Nation as to mingle with the mother's anguish her fears for her country, and draw from her, as she bent over the body of her dying son, the exclamation, "What a dreadful misfortune has fallen upon our family, but how much greater is it for France!"

National Intelligencer.

The Death of the Duke of Orleans.—Among our foreign items are full accounts of the French feeling upon the death of this heir apparent to a Throne. It is not often that so much importance is attached to the death of a man, but in this case there is clearly no exaggeration,—for the Duke of Orleans seemed peculiarly fitted to succeed to a throne, and to administer the Government in a way to satisfy the People with, and to sanctify in their eyes, the yet unsanctified succession. The wonderful skill with which Louis Phillipe has directed the government of France has not dignified by time his hereditary right,—and in a Regency, this right, or this claim to a right, must be questioned in a way to shake the whole of France, if not to convulse all Europe.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that his death had a serious effect upon the stocks of the two great capitals of Europe, or that America, as well as Europe, feels a deep interest in it. Peace and order are now the interests of all mankind. Convulsions any where now shock mankind every where, so closely linked are nations at present. Reform, *not* Revolution, is now the desire of thinking men. Whatever, then, threatens the world with revolution, must create anxiety, and this it is that makes a family calamity, a calamity for the whole civilized world.—*N. Y. Express.*

The late Duke of Orleans was born at Palermo on the 2d of September, 1810, showing him to have just reached the age of 32 at his death.

The fact that the great State of Pennsylvania has failed to meet the interest on its public debt, would, at any other time than this, of great public insensibility, forcibly impress public attention. The 1st of August, however, passed without any extraordinary remark, and one of the old and leading States of the Confederacy is added to the rank of State defaulters. The interest on the debt of the State, amounting to about nine hundred thousand dollars, fell due August 1st, and no provision has been made to pay it, excepting that the holders may obtain certificates of the amount, bearing interest. These will bring, perhaps, thirty cents on the dollar. The Legislature has adjourned after being in Session nearly two months, and this is nearly all that it did towards sustaining the credit of the State.

FROM THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Rascality in the Post Office.—All of our readers doubtless remember the universal complaint, made during the Presidential campaign of 1840, that letters, packages of papers, and public documents, transmitted through the mail, were suppressed in the post offices, and never reached their destination. The changes that have been made in these offices during the past year have given abundant evidence of the rascality then practised. We have before us a fresh illustration of this matter in a letter from Chenango county. The writer says:

"That old sink of iniquity and corruption, the former post office, has been ransacked; and the result is that a quantity of suppressed documents were found directed to ten different towns in this county and 14 offices, which were suppressed in the fall of 1840, beside some belonging to this place, and wrappers with the name of ——— on them. Knowing that you ever felt a deep interest in the said officer, I take the liberty to apprize you that our former suspicions were not altogether groundless in regard to his *qualifications* as P. M. As it was only this morning that it occurred, I do not know what may be hereafter done, but one thing is certain, it will be investigated."

South Caroline Iron.—We noticed yesterday at Messrs. Polock, Solomon & Co's Store a specimen of Iron, from the Nesbitt Manufacturing Company of Spartanburg, destined for the U. S Navy Yard, at Washington City. Competent judges, who were present at the same time, pronounced the Iron to be equal if not superior to any manufactured in this or any other country. It appears that it has been previously used at the Navy Yard in Washington, and the workmen have bestowed the highest encomiums upon it. The present lot has been forwarded by order with the probability that the Government will contract for a regular supply of it. All our mechanics here join in their commendation of it, and we hope it may come into general use in this State. We understand the Company intends to throw a large supply of their Iron, of all sizes and kinds, into this market in the fall, and Messrs. Polock, Solomon & Co. are now prepared to fill small orders for it.

Columbia Chronicle.

The Presidency.—Col. Benton has recently (some two weeks since) written a letter to a friend in Detroit, from which the following extract is published in the "Democrat:"

"You are in error in classing me among those who are before the People for the Presidency. I have taken care to keep myself out of that category, firstly, by declining a nomination from the citizens of Philadelphia City and County; and secondly, by publicly declaring myself in favor of Mr. Van Buren."

A Mother's Love.—The abiding constancy of a mother's love is beautifully illustrated in the conduct of Mrs. Mitchell, the mother of the ex-Member of Congress, C. F. Mitchell, who was convicted of forgery. She attended him during his trial, when all other earthly friends had deserted him, accompanied him to his prison, and when sentenced and removed to the State Prison at Sing Sing, to serve out his three years term of imprisonment, she went with him, and only left him when he was shut from her sight by the closing of the prison doors.

What a Change!—The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery!—The Washingtonians of Hartford (Connecticut) celebrated the anniversary of American independence in the first distillery erected in Connecticut. The building is two hundred and four feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the orators was a still upside down, and capable of accommodating four persons. This is "carrying the war into Africa."

"The world owes us a living," but like many other debts, in these times, it is pretty hard work to collect it, as many find.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN PHILADELPHIA—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers of yesterday that a very serious riot occurred in that city on Monday and Monday night, which resulted in the death of several colored persons and much personal injury. It appears that a Temperance Society composed of colored persons had made arrangements for a procession, having for its object the promotion of the Temperance cause, and also the celebration of the Emancipation of Slavery in the West Indies by Great Britain. Their numbers were between 1500 and 2000, and many of their banners inscribed with mottoes in reference to temperance and slavery as well as temperance. The excitement is said to have been very great. We copy the following account from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:—

Riot and Bloodshed.—Yesterday morning there were arrangements for a procession by the coloured people attached to an association called the Abolitionising Temperance Society."

In Shippen, between Fifth and Sixth street, a disturbance arose, how caused we could not ascertain, but understood that it was the result of some interference with the procession by boys or lads. This led to further violence, and a disturbance was caused, which called for the interference of the police. Several arrests were made, and the violence of the peace were conveyed to the Mayor's office. The Mayor proceeded at once to the scene of the disturbance, by swearing in a large number of persons, and sending them, with proper badges, to the scene of disturbance. Meantime the rioters were assaulting the houses of the blacks in the vicinity of Lombard street, between Fifth and Eighth, where the numerous small alleys and courts, and in which a large number of colored persons reside. Their windows were beaten in, doors knocked to pieces, and other injuries committed.

About half past four o'clock, one or two men rushed from a small house in a place called Bedford alley, a court extending west from Seventh street, parallel with, and north of St. Mary's street, and discharged a gun at a crowd of boys. One was severely injured that it was stated that he was dead. Another we saw with his leg considerably shattered.

This act brought a considerable number together, and a rush was made upon the house into which the blacks retreated. One charged to be concerned in the act, was seized and dragged out, and a violent blow given him which cut open his head.—Colonel McCahen seized hold of the wounded man, and with the aid of one or two other persons, bore him off from his assailants.

Another of the number was, we understand, severely, so that his recovery is doubtful.

The third fled into the upper room of the house where he was beset by a number of men, who broke open the windows, and split down one of the doors.—The black attempted to escape by the roof, but sooner did he show his head above the gutter than he was pelted with brickbats. Meantime several persons attempted to save him from the wrath of the persons who were pursuing him so hotly. Fortunately Mr. Harriman Yerkes, one of the City Police, arrived, and though informed that the fugitive had proceeded into the chamber and took him from it, bringing him into the court, a man struck him with a large piece of board, and others attempted to do so. Yerkes held on to the man, and ordered that the assailant should be arrested. Another person on the other side of the man, and they proceeded to the Seventh street.—Here the crowd was perfectly furious, and seemed determined to take vengeance on the poor black. Yerkes pushed forward, though not without suffering very much, as he could scarcely help receiving a portion of the blows intended for the prisoner; and his able assistant must also have shared the evils.

They crossed Washington Square, but Yerkes headed them at the northeast gate, and took the way most awfully. Thousands and thousands were assembled. How many were participators in the riot we could not tell. As instances were given of a man was taken into the police office, or severely beaten, we should think that he could scarcely survive. The state of excitement is fearful in the lower part of the city. But the acts of violence which we have referred to, are all that we have learned as of 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fires.—Since the commencement of the riots in the morning, there had been large crowds of persons standing in front of a row and tenement, though internally unfinished, built on Lombard below Seventh street, called "Smith's Brick Hall."

It is understood that this building was erected at the cost of a wealthy colored man, residing on Lombard between Eighth and Ninth streets, and in the Lumber business; but the impression is that it has been erected for the purposes of Abolition Associations; and therefore it was doomed to destruction.

At about a quarter before nine o'clock the alarm of fire was given on the spot, but no fire was perceptible to those around the building. The flames finally, however, made their appearance in the roof of the building, and in a short time the whole mass was completely enwrapped in flames.

We have never seen—and our experience extends to many years back—so great a destruction of time. Shortly after the falling in of the roof, the eastern side wall came down crushing completely the two storied brick building at its side. The front wall fell into the street to the depth of two stories.

While this building was burning an attack was made upon the gates of a meeting house in Nine below Seventh street. The mob did not enter, but in this case, as in the other, no incendiarism was perceptible. The flame at first faintly glimmered on the peak of the roof, and the general impression was that the fire had originated from flakes falling from the building burning to the northward.

On neither of these buildings did the firemen throw any water; but then efforts and success to stop the surrounding tenements were as great as usually the case.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the disturbances which commenced in that city on Monday last were continued through the whole of Tuesday, though with diminished violence. There were several attacks on colored persons, and the threatening nature of the proceedings induced the assembling of the military, who were placed under arms and held in readiness to aid the civil authorities, but fortunately there was no occasion to call their services into requisition. Many arrests were made during the day. All was quiet, however, at midnight—the crowd having dispersed leaving the streets in the vicinity of the outrages in possession of the police. The United States Gazette thus describes the scenes of the riots of the preceding day:

"Every streets in the vicinity of the riots bore evidence yesterday morning of the scenes which had been enacted in them, to say nothing of the shattered ruins and blackened, broken walls of the buildings which had been destroyed, standing up as monuments storied with the reminiscences of a disgraceful event.

Crowds of both sexes and of all sizes filled every avenue in the vicinity. The whites, impelled by curiosity alone—the blacks (who were women and children solely) were engaged in saving what was portable from their late dwellings, and removing the same to safer and distant shelter.

Of the numerous persons injured on Monday, none have died. There were several flying reports of deaths, but all, on inquiry, have proved to be incorrect. The white lads shot were but little injured, and those carried to the Hospital have been already discharged; and the blacks, although so severely beaten, are considered to be in a fair way of recovery.

Reports we learn are circulating at a distance from Wilmington that it is sickly here. They are untrue. The town was never more healthy at this season of the year than it now is, and scarcely more so at any season.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last, viz:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in Gerrenger v. Summers, from Guilford affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nelson v. Thompson, from Northampton; judgment below reversed and judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Pace v. Sharp, from Caswell; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Miller, Ripley & Co. v. Richardson, et al. from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in doe ex dem. Finley & Lea v. Smith, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Waddell v. Reddick, from Hertford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Davie and Wife v. King, et al. in Equity, from Person; declaring the decree a part of the residue, &c. and directing the usual accounts, &c. Also, in Rutherford v. Green, in Equity, from Rutherford; declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree and directing an enquiry.

Per DANIEL, J. in Cox and Wife v. Wilson, from Pasquotank affirming the judgment below. Also, in Waddell v. Moore, from Hertford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in doe ex dem. Fuller v. Wadsworth, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Turner v. King, in Equity, from Jones; decree for an account.

Per GASTON, J. in Moffit v. Lane, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gardner v. Lane, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Eason v. Dickson, from Jones; affirming the decree below. Also, in State ex. rel. Kelly v. Clement below. Also, in State ex. rel. Kelly v. Phillips, et al. from Moore, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Tyson v. Tyson, et al. in Equity, from Moore; directing a reference, &c. Also, in Wadsworth v. Goss, in Equity, from Davidson; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Gregory v. Russell in Equity, from Onslow; directing an account. Also, in Gause v. Hall, in Equity, from Pasquotank, ordering a reference.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

We subjoin a Report of a Decision, just made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case of Bankruptcy, which will, we have no doubt, be interesting to the public generally, and especially so to Bankrupts:

Ex parte JOHN ZIEGLENFUSS.

This was an application to his honor Judge Battle for a Writ of *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of Wake County. The Writ was granted the 22d July, and upon its return on the same day, it appeared that the applicant, on the 15th day of May last, filed his Petition before the District Judge for the District of North Carolina, in which he alleged his inability to pay his debts, and prayed to be adjudged a bankrupt under the Bankrupt Act; that notice was thereupon given to his creditors, to appear before the said District Court on the 1st of September next, to show cause, if any they had, why the Petitioner should not be declared a Bankrupt; that after the filing of the Petition a Writ of *Capias ad sat faciendum* was issued against one of his creditors, from the Superior Court of Wake County, to the Sheriff of Wake County, under which the applicant was arrested and detained in custody. His Honor, Judge Battle, is of opinion that the facts disclosed were sufficient to authorize the discharge of the applicant, but understanding that a different opinion had been entertained and acted upon by other Judges, he refused to hear the case considered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order that the question might be settled by the highest authority. Those gentlemen readily agreed to assist in the hearing of the cause, and it was fully and ably argued before them all by counsel for the applicant. Upon a consultation, the Judges were unanimously of opinion, that a voluntary applicant for the benefits of the Bankrupt Law, could not, upon the mere presentation and notifying his creditors of his intention to apply for a decree declaring him a Bankrupt, before such decree, claim an exemption from arrest at the instance of one of his creditors. The applicant was therefore remanded by Judge Battle into the custody of the Sheriff, to be detained under the Writ of *Ca. Sa.* referred to in his return.

The Madisonian says:—

"The question of the next Presidency is not yet actively agitated by any one but the *Pretender*, Clay, and his mad adherents, and John Tyler *wishes* him to-morrow"!!!

Where be any where a Circus Company without a Clown, it would do well to secure the services of the Editor of the *Madisonian*. His jokes are not all out of Joe Miller. Witness the above. It is deliciously stale.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Free Trade."—The *average* rate of duties now charged in the ports of Great Britain, on Louisiana sugar, molasses, rice, tobacco, cotton, spirits, grain, cider, wheat, oats, potatoes, flour, hay, beef, pork, lard, and linseed oil, is two hundred and sixty-four per cent. upon the present value in the N. Y. Markets!

Few persons we presume, even in our city, have an idea of the quantity of raw turpentine used by the Turpentine Distillers of Wilmington. There are three establishments here, and they work up about 60 barrels a day, making between 62 and 63 thousand barrels per annum. 75 or 80 thousand barrels it is expected will be made by them for the year to come. Nearly two hundred thousand barrels Turpentine crops were shipped from this Port for the year preceding the first of July.

Wilmington Chronicle.

We are pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury is so far convalescent as to be able to take moderate exercise. It is his intention to leave in a few days for Bedford Springs, where he will remain for a short time, and then return to the duties of his Department.—*National Intelligencer.*

Destruction of the New Orleans American Theatre by fire!—We stop the press (says the *Advertiser*) to announce the entire destruction of the new American Theatre by fire. The flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the building about 4 o'clock, and at this time (half past 4 A. M.,) the fine edifice is nearly levelled to the earth by the destructive element. Nothing saved. The house was leased by Ludlow and Smith, now in St. Louis.

The building lately burned near Rochester, and known as "Dublin Castle," was remarkable for the number of its inhabitants. It belonged to John I. De Graaf, Mayor of Schenectady, was 200 feet long and 40 wide, and in 1836 was the residence of over forty families. At the time of its destruction there were twenty-three families resident in it, with an aggregate of one hundred and twenty children, ranging from infancy to twelve years of age! All, some two hundred in number old and young, were driven almost naked into the street.

A Volume in a Line.—The Knoxville Post says: at the Temperance Celebration on the "glorious fourth" at New Market, Tennessee, a little lad appeared in the procession, bearing a flag on which was inscribed the following:

'All's Right when Daddy's Sober.'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs have elected to the Legislature, In Anson 3, Richmond 2, Richmond and Robeson 1, Halifax 4, Granville 1, Chatham 3, Franklin 1, Orange 1, Montgomery and Stanly 2, Moore, Montgomery & Stanly 1, Randolph 3, Davidson 3, Rowan 3, Greene 1, Guilford 4, Wilkes 3, Cabarrus 2, Person 1.—Total 39.

The Locos have elected, in Cumberland 3, Robeson 2, Bladen 1, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick 1, Brunswick 1, Orange 4, Chatham 1, Granville 3, Johnston 3, Craven 3, Wayne 3, Moore 1, Wake 4, Warren 3, Franklin 2, Sampson 3, New Hanover 3, Duplin 3, Greene and Lenoir 1, Caswell 3, Rockingham 3, Stokes 4, Surry 4, Mecklenburg 3, Person 2, Columbus 1.—Total 65.

The Whigs have lost, in Granville 3, Orange 3, Craven 2, Robeson 1, Moore 1, Chatham 1, Johnston 1, Brunswick 1, Ashe 1, Surry 4, Stokes 3. Total 21.

The Whigs have gained, in Franklin 1, Person 1—2. Net loss 19, equal to 38 votes, or 2 more than the Whig majority in the last Legislature. It is reported, also, we have lost 3 in Bertie and 2 in Northampton.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	*Henry.*	*Morehead.*	*Saunders.*
Anson,	998	372	1100	422
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Cabarrus,	610	302	810	395
Chatham,	993	707	1075	603
Columbus,	129	351	242	288
Caswell,	241	1190	270	1137
Davidson,	1220	484	1109	470
Duplin,	178	744	234	766
Franklin,	362	646	383	636
Guilford,	1615	418	2211	469
Granville,	901	851	873	760
Halifax,	567	419	622	416
Johnston,	557	580	569	617
Moore,	522	504	560	517
Mecklenburg,		418 maj.	984	1201
Montgomery and Stanly,	1105	165	1102	139
Orange,	1576	1472	1682	1549
Richmond,	655	92	672	79
Robeson,	554	557	601	568
Randolph,	1154	369	1287	346
Rowan,	913	657	954	627
Rockingham,	383	954	533	1600
Stokes,	1129	1180	1163	1190
Surry,	983	950	1150	984
Sampson,	384	603	472	723
Warren,	113	730	88	705
Wake,	956	1183	1030	1457
Wayne,	216	680	262	777
Wilkes,	1333	109	1450	114

In the above 31 counties, (nearly half the State,) Morehead's net loss is 2332 votes, as compared with the election of 1840, when he had a majority of 8,080. Of course, his election is in no danger. And it will cheer the friends of Henry Clay, by showing that we have still a majority of *voting* Whigs, exclusive of those who so far forget what is due to themselves and their country as to stay at home because they have no County contest, (as in Guilford, &c.) or vote for a Locofoco to the Legislature, (as in Chatham &c.) because of some petty pique.

We lose the Legislature, with a decided Whig majority in the State, and even in the counties whose defection has turned the scale against us. Shame on the Whigs who have permitted it!

For ourself, we shall "pick the Whig flint and try again."

Cumberland.—David Reid, Senate; John Monroe and Duncan K. McRae, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll:—Senate, Reid 472, Silas Douglas, (Loco) 325. Commons, Monroe 911, McRae 847, John Winslow (Whig) 636, James M. Turner, (Whig) 373. Alex'r Johnson re-elected Sheriff.

Anson.—Absalom Myers, S; Thos. S. Ashe and Jno. McCollum, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll:—Senate, Myers 623 no opposition; Commons, Ashe 854, McCollum 822 Kendall 507. Col. J. White, Sheriff. Poll:—White 709, Y. Allen, (Flat Fork) 625.

Robeson.—W. Regan and Alexander Watson, Commons. Both Locos; Whig loss of one.

Richmond.—Elisha Bostick and Alexander Martin, Commons. Both Whigs; no change. See state of poll in another column. For Sheriff, John C. Knight. Poll: Knight 414, A. G. Nicholson 286, James L. Terry 55.

Moore.—W. D. Harrington, Loco; Whig loss. Poll: Harrington 563, Murchison 512. Alexander Kelly, Sheriff. Poll: Kelly 540, Wadsworth 514.

Senatorial District of Moore, Montgomery and Stanly.—John M. Worth, Whig; no change. Poll:

	Worth.	McCallum, (Loco.)
Moore,	288	466
Stanly,	356	50
Montgomery,	285	131
	929	587

Richmond and Robeson Senatorial District.—Alfred Dockery, Whig, without regular opposition, though Walter F. Leak, who was not a candidate, received votes in Robeson, and in Richmond.

Montgomery and Stanly.—Calvin Cohran and F. Locke, Commons. Both Whigs; no change. Poll: In Montgomery, Cochran 506, Locke 253, L. F. Cagle 145. In Stanly, Cochran 291, Locke 311, Cagle 376. Sheriff of Montgomery, J. L. Christian. Poll: Christian 399, Green Davis 177. Sheriff of Stanly, E. Davis. Poll: Davis 328, James Parker 289, —— Calloway 36.

Bladen.—G. W. Bannerman, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Bannerman 416, McDougald, (Whig) 361.

Columbus.—N. Williamson, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Williamson 337, J. Smith, Whig, 122.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus Senatorial District.—Robert Melvin, Loco. No change.

Sampson.—J. Boykin, Senate; E. C. Gavin and J. Herring, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll:—Boykin 376, W. Ashford (not a candidate) 96. For Commons, Gavin 582, Herring 580. J. C. Williams (Whig) 410, J. C. Slocumb (do.) 177.

Brunswick.—Armelam Bryan, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Chatham.—Wm. Albright, Senate; James Lassater, John S. Guthrie, and John J. Jackson, Commons. All Whigs, but Jackson; a Whig loss of one. Poll: Senate, Albright 471, Fooshee 413. Commons, Lassater 934, Jackson 915, Guthrie 899, Haughton (Whig) 846, Rodgers (Loco) 843, Hackney (Loco) 748.

Davidson.—Thomas, Senate, Brummell and Walser, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Thomas 548, Holt (Loco) 378; Commons, Brummell 947, Walser 1022, Hargrave, (Loco) 718, Smith (Loco) 698. Sheriff, Roberts (Whig) 1092, Ledford (Loco) 544.

Wake.—Jas. B. Shepard, Senate; N. G. Rand, G. Wilder, D. B. Massey, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Senate, Shepard 471, Warren (Whig) 381, Whitaker (Loco) 168. Commons, Rand 1519, Wilder 1399, Massey 1265, Hicks (Whig) 958. Edwards elected Sheriff.

Granville.—E. Hester, Senate; J. M. Stone, William Russell and K. P. Hill, Commons. All Locos but the last. A Whig loss of 3. Poll: Hester 404, Johnson (Whig) 354; Commons, Stone 967, Russell 960, Hill (Whig) 823, Robards (Whig) 815, McClennahan (Loco) 805, Waller (Whig) 802.

Johnston.—D. Tomlinson, Senate; D. Richardson and D. Whitby, Commons. All Locos, and a loss of one to the Whigs. Adams, the foremost Whig, beaten 37 votes.

Franklin.—William P. Williams, Senate; Young Patterson and John E. Thomas (Whig) Commons. Thomas is a staunch Whig, and ran ahead of two Democrats. One Whig gain.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate; John H. Hawkins and Oliver Fitts, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Greene.—John W. Taylor, Whig, re-elected.

Greene and Lenoir.—In this Senatorial district, Speight [Loco] beat Harper [Whig] 42 votes.

Surry.—William P. Dobson, Senate; Messrs. Taliaferro, Hauser and Conrad, Commons. A Whig loss of 4. Poll: Senate, Dobson 602, Puryear 507. Commons, Taliaferro 1106, Hauser 1089, Conrad 1080, Poindexter (Whig) 962, Boyden (do.) 946, Franklin (do.) 923. A letter to the Editor from Surry, says:

"The Democratic candidates all came out strongly for a National Bank, and induced the People to believe that, if elected, they would use every exertion to procure one."

Cabarrus.—W. F. Pharr, Senate; D. M. Barringer, Commons. Both Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Pharr 345, Young (Loco) 149. Commons, Barringer 635, Coleman (Loco) 188.

Guilford.—James T. Morehead, Senate; Joel McLean, G. C. Mendenhall, William Doak, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, Senate; Calvin Graves and L. H. Walker, Commons.

Rowan and Davie.—Samuel Ribelin, Senate; Messrs. Brandon, Williams and Lord, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Wilkes.—Notwithstanding there were five Whig Candidates in the field to one Loco, two Whigs, good and true, are returned from this County.

Wilkes and Ashe.—Edmund Jones, Whig, Senate.

Stokes.—James Stafford, Senate; Jacob Shulz, F. Nelson and W. C. Mitchell, Commons. All Locos, and a loss of 3. Poll: Senate, Stafford 561, Withers, Whig, 511; Commons, Shulz 1284, Nelson 1260, Mitchell 1181, Walker, Whig, 1130, Moore, ditto, 1057, Blackburn, ditto, 1022.

Orange.—Joseph Allison, Senate; Cad. Jones, Jr., Julius S. Bracken, John Stockard and Henry K. Nash, Commons. All Locos but the last, and a Whig loss of 3. Poll: Senate, Allison 713, Waddell, Whig, 712. [There were three Whig Senatorial voters in Raleigh on Election day!] Commons, Jones 1599, Bracken 1557, Stockard 1540, Nash 1531, M. W. Holt, Whig, 1513, Giles Mebane, do., 1502, W. N. Pratt, Loco, 1481, Parker, W., 1460.

Mecklenburg.—Walker, Senate; Kirk, Ross and Erwin, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Ashe.—George Bower, Loco, elected. Poll: Bower 583 Horton, Whig, 311—Whig loss.

Duplin.—Osten Swinson, Senate, (by a majority of 24 over Col. Jas. K. Hill, both Locos.) Isaac B. Kelly and Jas. G. Dickson, Commons. All Locos; no change. Col. John E. Hussey, Sheriff.

Randolph.—H. B. Elliot, Senate; Abram Brower and Julian E. Leach, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Elliott 595, Walker (Whig) 362. Commons, Brower 1046, Leach 795, Walker (Whig) 399, Julian (L. F.) 570, Johnson 251.

Halifax.—Andrew Joyner, Senate; B. F. Moore, Sterling, H. Gee and —— Pope, Commons. All Whigs, no change.

Wayne.—John Exum, Senate; Curtis H. Brogden and Elias Barnes, Commons; all without opposition. All Locos; no change. Sheriff, Calvin Coor.

Craven.—All Locos;—a loss of 2 Commoners.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We crowd into this paper, all the returns received up to the moment of putting it to Press, and they seem to establish two *certain* conclusions, viz: that the Whigs have carried their Governor, by a majority, ranging from five to eight thousand, and the Loco Focos, the Legislature, by a majority of some three or four members. This unexpected result is attributable to several causes, *First*—the miserable apathy of the Whigs, as evidenced by the returns from various Counties. *Second*—their foolish, overweening confidence, manifested, either by staying from the Polls, or voting the Loco Foco Ticket, from *personal* considerations. *Third*—we have lost by the agitation of questions of State and local policy, as is proven by the fact that, in several Counties, where Loco Foco Members have been elected, Morehead got a majority. *Fourthly*—by the circulation of the most outrageous falsehoods, unequalled even in the annals of Loco Foco misrepresentation, a single instance of which is disclosed in the following letter:

GASTON, August 5th, 1842.

Mr. Gales: Yesterday, being Election day, there was a handbill from the *Standard* Office, charging the Whigs and Gov. Morehead with crimes if true, enough to ruin any party. Among the charges, was one charging Gov. Morehead with paying off a man in Raleigh, named Young, last Winter for Pork, in spurious or depreciated Bank Notes—stating that said Young, after finding the notes to be spurious, or depreciated, called on Gov. Morehead to get him to take them back and give him those that were good in their place, which he refused to do. As this charge, as well as all the others, carries the lie on the face of it, and has been so industriously circulated among the People, I hope you will take measures to fasten the falsehood on the authors and hold them up before the People to the scorn and contempt of all honest men of whatever Party they may belong to.

Yours truly, &c.

[We can only say, that the Act of Assembly, authorizing the punishment of *cropping* should be reenacted for the special benefit of those engaged in the circulation of this Pork slander, after the statement of facts given through this paper.]

The true *test* question of the strength of parties in the State, is the vote for Governor, though Gov. Morehead's majority will be no standard to estimate Mr. Clay's strength by, because at least two or three thousand Whigs have staid away from the Polls. Look at Guilford County, alone, where the ties of personal friendship ought to have carried the Whigs to the Polls, to say nothing of political obligations, and yet 600 Whigs remained at home, because they were certain of Morehead's election! That the State is Whig to the core, by from five to ten thousand, we believe is doubted by no one; but the Whigs have now to begin to work in earnest, to stir up their lukewarm brethren, against the great contest of 1844.

Letter to the Editor from Robeson.

I send you the official return of the votes given in this county. You will see that the "Huckleberry" Colonel has a majority of 14 votes over D. A. Graham, the highest Whig candidate. If the Whigs had all gone to the Polls and done their duty, there is no doubt but both the Whig candidates would have been elected. There were more illegal votes given for the Democrats than would balance Watson's majority. It is thought that the Election will be contested."

The Globe, which is in the habit of calling the Whigs "British Whigs," introduces its notice of the rejection of Mr. Walker's motion for a bill to reduce the time for naturalization of foreigners, with the caption, "Federal hatred of Foreigners." If the "Federalists" hate Foreigners, and the Locos love them, we would suggest to the Globe to call its own party "British Tories" or "British Locofocos."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Senate.		Commons.				Gov'r.	
	Reid.	Douglas.	Winslow.	Turner.	Monroe.	McRae.	Morehead.	Henry.
Fayetteville,	88	74	281	173	257	287	234	280
Blue's,	19	32	56	44	36	29	58	32
Flea Hill,	21	28	40	37	34	34	40	33
Averasborough,	35	34	63	30	61	54	60	53
Gregory's,	73	13	15	9	88	93	11	92
Christian's,	29	36	14	17	89	81	14	93
McLean's,	25	30	32	21	58	35	30	44
Barbecue,	35	21	41	3	71	38	39	43
John Monroe's,	32	4	10	0	43	34	7	37
Col. Smith's,	37	16	13	2	50	45	12	44
A. Munroe's,	36	16	23	11	47	45	19	48
Newberry's,	23	10	23	19	39	36	20	44
Mrs. Buie's,	19	11	25	7	47	36	16	43
	472	325	636	373	911	847	558	886

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commons.			
	Morehead.	Henry.	Martin.	Bostick.	McNair.	Noble.
Laurel Hill,	121	4	91	72	49	17
Stewartsville,	58	1	47	32	17	9
Williamson's,	77	5	32	15	67	15
Rockingham,	102	18	59	75	35	52
Black Jack,	53	9	44	57	7	9
Fair Ground,	142	32	93	126	37	69
Steele's,	41	4	38	43	1	4
Wolf Pit,	43	9	36	27	22	12
McPherson's,	18	10	17	17	8	10
	655	92	460	464	243	197

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Gov'r.		Commons.			Sh'ff.	
	Morehead.	Henry.	Regan.	Watson.	Graham.	Williams.	Rowland.	Gregory.
Lumberton,	75	251	268	251	80	67	126	196
White House,	43	53	56	57	48	51	53	48
Sterling's Mills,	18	70	68	67	18	24	28	56
Red Banks,	92	13	18	20	90	88	84	16
Affordsville,	153	3	3	3	153	153	155	1
St. Paul's,	38	52	56	53	38	35	33	57
Lumber Bridge	28	60	61	58	32	26	33	51
McPhaul's,	87	55	57	59	95	92	81	63
	531	557	587	568	554	536	593	488

BLADEN COUNTY.

	Senate.		Commons.		Sh'ff.	Gov'r.	
	Melvin.	McRacken.	Bannerman.	McDougald.	Melvin.	Henry.	Morehead.
Elizabeth,	60	31	79	51	85	38	83	55
Brown Marsh,	15	12	18	25	25	19	18	30
Council's,	22	8	35	15	38	13	37	14
Bryan Swamp,	40	10	44	12	46	9	46	11
White Oak,	47	8	58	14	62	8	53	18
Hair's,	33	2	43	3	42	5	42	5
Melvin's,	48	0	49	6	60	0	53	5
Colly,	20	11	25	20	26	18	27	17
South River,	14	7	20	8	18	9	24	7
Hungry Neck	21	21	37	37	28	42	43	33
Carver's Creek	5	28	5	40	5	37	3	41
McKay's Mills,	11	41	3	70	12	59	9	65
	336	179	416	301	447	257	438	301

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 1st, Mr. Walker asked leave to introduce a bill to change the naturalization laws, so as to require only two years residence, instead of five, to enable foreigners to take the oath of citizenship. The motion was laid on the table, 21 to 18.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, which had been returned from the House with amendments, was taken up, and the amendments concurred in. So the bill finally passed.

The Revenue bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Buchanan's motion to strike out the provision retaining the Land Distribution. This motion was debated by Messrs. Buchanan, King, Walker, Preston, Graham, Huntington, Sevier, Archer, Crittenden, Tallmadge, Linn and Conrad.

On Tuesday, the same subject was resumed, and Messrs. Bagby, Archer, Berrien, Woodbury and Wright spoke, when the question was taken, and Mr. Buchanan's motion was rejected, 26 to 22.

Other amendments were then proposed and acted on.

On Wednesday, after some morning business, a great number of proposed amendments to the Tariff Bill were acted on, which occupied the Senate till 5 o'clock.

On Thursday, ditto, ditto.

On Friday, the Revenue Bill was finally passed, and was to be laid before the Senate on Saturday. We have seen a letter which states that it will doubtless be vetoed. The vote was 25 to 23. Mr. Mangum for, and Mr. Graham against it.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a motion by Mr. Bowne to amend the Journal in a trifling particular, led to a warm debate, and was near leading to a fight; the Intelligencer saying, that "Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, crossed over from his seat on the left of the Speaker towards that of Mr. Bowne on the right, who advanced several steps to meet him—and Mr. Weller, of Ohio, at the same time hauled up under the lee of both gentlemen. For a few moments a difficulty seemed inevitable, but it passed off like a sudden cloud from the face of the sun."

A great many matters, of no particular moment, were next considered, when the bill to re-organize (reduce) the Army, was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the day.

The same subject occupied the House during most of Tuesday's sitting.

On Wednesday, the debate was continued, and a number of amendments acted on.

On Thursday, after further amendments, the bill was passed, 123 to 52. It makes a reduction of 2 or 3,000 men in the army.

The remainder of the day was spent on a bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections of members.

On Friday, a hundred or two private bills were passed.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, whilst Mr. Stanly was speaking on the Army Bill, up jumped Mr. Sprigg of Kentucky in his seat and pronounced in a loud, boisterous and disorderly manner the charge of Mr. Stanly to be *false*.

Mr. Stanly took no notice of this interruption.

Mr. Sprigg in a more boisterous manner, pronounced the charge untrue. [What the charge was I did not hear, except that it had reference to the relative merits of the Civil and Military Superintendence.]

Mr. Sprigg was called to order by the Chair and several of the members, but took no heed. Addressing Mr. Stanly again, he told him with a loud voice *to stop.*

Mr. Stanly—I shall not stop.

Mr. Sprigg—"You shall stop, sir."

Mr. Stanly—"I am entitled to the floor, and do not yield it." Mr. Sprigg continued his interruptions, &c. but Mr. Stanly said he could not notice him, for the reason that the member from Kentucky was not sober.

Mr. Sprigg kept his position on the floor, not heeding the calls of order.

Mr. Stanly—"If the Chairman cannot preserve order, I hope the Speaker will take his place."

Mr. Fessenden in the Chair, said he certainly should, if there were more interruptions.

Mr. Sprigg kept quiet for a moment, but some reference being made to Capt. Talcott, he interrupted the Speaker again with the remark heard beyond the House,—"that's false—Talcott lies."

After another general call to order,

Mr. Sprigg took his seat. Mr. Stanly continued and closed his remarks; and after a word or two from Mr. Calhoun of Mass., the House came to a vote upon the amendments.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MT. MOURNE, Iredell County, N. C., July 30, 1842.

Mr. Editor: I must beg a small place in your columns, for the purpose of noticing the *Annual Commencement* at Davidson College, which took place on the 28th of July. At the ringing of the bell, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed as usual, consisting of the Students, Faculty and Trustees; also as many Strangers as were present. The procession, headed by a fine Band of Music, marched into the College Chapel, when the Orators, eight in number, took their seats on the Rostrum, opposite the Faculty and Board of Trustees. The Exercises of the day were then taken up, and the meeting was opened with Prayer by Professor Howe, D. D., of South Carolina. The Orators then proceeded to speak in the following manner:—

T. C. Crawford, of Iredell county—Latin Salutatory. [Music.]

H. C. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county—Pocahontas. [Music.]

H. W. Black, of Darlington, S. C.—Joan of Arc. [Music.]

W. L. Davidson, of Mecklenburg co.—Thoughts of a Student on leaving College. [Music.]

H. B. Johnston, of Rowan county—Byron. [Music.]

T. A. Krider, of Rowan county—Female Education. [Music.]

H. R. McLean, of Robeson county—Greece. [Music.]

Degrees conferred. [Music.]

W. P. Bynum, of Stokes county—Valedictory. [Music.]

Baccalaureate Address—By President Williamson.

Mr. Williamson's Address abounded in elegant similes and striking figures, and was delivered in the clearest tone of voice, and with the easy grace for which his public speaking is distinguished. His Address cannot fail to reflect the highest credit upon his head and heart, and is entirely worthy of the highest commendations of his friends. His address was about thirty minutes long, and was listened to with profound silence. His manner of speaking is animated; his diction elegant, and his enunciation the finest. Candor constrains me to say nothing more. The whole audience seemed delighted with the Orations of the Graduating Class;—indeed they did honor to themselves and to their *Alma Mater*. Well may she claim them as her "cherished sons;" and if these her "cherished sons," march onward with the same spirit of aspiration, doubtless the "Old North State" will feel proud to own them as her native sons, and they may yet reflect honor on her, although she is loathe to receive it from any except her sons.

The Exercises of the day were closed with Prayer by Dr. Robinson, D. D.

SPECTATOR.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28, 1842.

Friend Hale: The first bag of new Cotton brought to our market this season reached here to-day. It was raised by Albert J. Pickett, Esq. in this County, and sold to Messrs. Schuessler & Donnell for 11¼ cents;*—a sample is enclosed. I also saw two Beets this afternoon, that I would have liked much procure and send to some old friend, but could not very conveniently enclose and send them by mail, for one weighs 22½ lbs. and the other 21, which at the present rate of exchange would cause the postage to amount to the worth of the Cotton, and to give a bale of that kind for the postage of one letter would be rather severe. The Beets were also raised in this County by Nicholas M. Gilmer, Esq.

The health of our city is very good, but I learn there is some sickness in the country."

* This we suppose was Alabama currency, which is about 60 per cent. discount.

The last Democratic Review says, "that between the two great parties in which the country is divided, Mr. Tyler falls to the ground like lead.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday last, Lighters from Cotton Plant, with Goods for Henry Branson, G. & H. McMillan, J. M. Beasley, J. Martine, Gardner & McKethan, B. Rose, J. Waddill & Co., P. Pearce, and Jackson Johnson, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy, Salisbury Co., and C. A. Gillespie, of the interior.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, Dr B Robinson, P Pearce, C J & R M Orrell, H & E J Lilly, C P Mallett, J E Patterson, C R Jones and H L Myrover, of this place; and for T Caldwell & Son, of the interior.

DEPARTED, August 7, Steamer Henrietta, with Flour, Pig Lead, Domestics, &c., for C T Haigh, A W Steele, Hall & Johnson, T S Lutterloh, Cook & Co, C R Jones, J C & G B Atkins and George McNeill.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 10.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$2½ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	85 a $1 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarns, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 3.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—There is an active demand for Turpentine at 2 25, and a further advance is expected. This year's crop of Turpentine will doubtless be seriously shortened by the long continued rains during the dipping season.

Tar has risen a little; last sales at 1 02. This article comes in sparingly at present.

There has been so little doing the past week in other articles of produce that our usual remarks upon them are omitted.

CHERAW MARKET—August 2.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 50; Feathers 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, BENJAMIN ROBINSON, youngest son of Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, aged 18 months.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Brig Belle from N. York. 28.—Schr. Albion from New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Brig Androscoggin for Jamaica. 29.—Schr. Minerva for Providence. August 1.—Brig Belle for New York.

COUN

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shoe and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Childbains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS.
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Cahcows, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville

February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 60tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9-8w

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia, }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Albert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10w

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON Friday the 12th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of Archibald Cameron, deceased, about 14 miles North of Fayetteville, the Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by the said Cameron, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two good securities, all the property conveyed by said deed of Trust, consisting of Two Tracts of valuable Land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff meeting House, containing 1600 acres, more or less; also, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

July 8, 1842. 10-4t

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

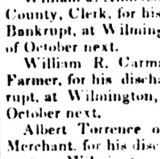
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

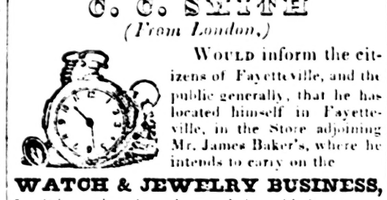
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1842.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the line both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

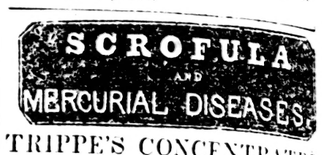
February 10, 1842. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Rowan, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in single Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after salivation, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the case of accidental use. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be used with safety and advantage when the system is scrofulized. The use of one or two bottles on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and in worst cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 20 and 22, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 94tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, &c. as, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the printer's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, in as much as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made in this use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office